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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *6/5/2008*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *7-16* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *7-16* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Introduction

The following is a non-final office action in response to the communications received on
6/4/2008. Claims 7-15 are now pending in this application.

Applicant stated that claim 7 was rewritten in independent form wherein only the
elements of claim and the new grounds for rejection were not necessitated by the
Applicant's amendment. The Examiner withdraws the final rejection.

Examiner notes the use of the term "mouse" in the specification refers to movement of
the cursor in claim 16. The Examiner withdraws the new matter objection.

1- 6. (Canceled)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tull (US
5,946,667) in view of Nison, Steve, <u>Beyond Candlesticks: New Japanese Charting
Techniques Revealed</u>, John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York (1994).

As per claim 7 (Currently amended) Tull US 5,946,667 teaches ~~The stock trading~~

~~support apparatus as claimed in any one~~ of claims 1 to 6

A stock trading support apparatus to support stock trading, comprising:

a stock price analysis information creating section to create stock price analysis

information by analyzing a stock price of each brand based on stock price information

("These and other objects of the present invention are realized in a specific embodiment

of a financial management system incorporating means for implementing, coordinating,

supervising, analyzing and reporting upon financial debt instruments designed to track

the performance of established capital markets." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 46-52);

a promising brand information creating section to create promising brand information by

judging whether the each brand is in a good time to buy or sell based on the stock price

analysis information created by the stock price analysis information creating section

("During the life period of an OPALS the data processing system of the present

invention provides continuous monitoring of the trade transactions of the stocks

represented in the underlying basket of shares. The system combines current trade

information with historical data representing financial characteristics of each stock in the

basket to generate the current price of each stock at any time." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 4,

lines 23-30);

Tull US 5,946,667 fails to teach an output section to output stock information containing

the stock price analysis information and the promising brand information, wherein the

stock price analysis information includes a candlestick-shaped tendency chart, the apparatus further comprising:

a line-drawing section to draw a downward trend line based on the candlestick-shaped tendency chart of a brand judged to be in a good time to buy, among brands in the promising brand information created by the promising brand information creating section,

a judging section to judge whether the brand is in a buy-turn, based on the downward trend line drawn by the line-drawing section and on candlestick-shaped tendency chart data at the good time to buy the brand judged to be in the good time to buy and a buy-turn information notifying section to notify the user terminal of a judgment result given by the judging section, as buy-turn information.

Nison, Steve, Beyond Candlesticks: New Japanese Charting Techniques Revealed,

 John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York (1994) teaches "Based on the fact that the market is under the moving average, the trend is down. In such an environment, bearish candle signals should be used to cover shorts. For traders who are more risk oriented and may want to buy in a bear market, use a short term resistance area as a target" (Nison, p. 141) and (Exhibit 4.7 and 4.10 Nison p. 138 and p. 141);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the stock analysis apparatus of Tull US 5,946,667 the candlestick chart analysis as taught by Nison since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same

function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized

that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per claim 8 (Currently Amended), Tull US 5,946,667 teaches ~~The stock trading~~

~~support apparatus as claimed in any one~~ ~~of claims 1 to 6~~

A stock trading support apparatus to support stock trading, comprising:

a stock price analysis information creating section to create stock price of each brand

based on stock price information ("These and other objects of the present invention are

realized in a specific embodiment of a financial management system incorporating

means for implementing, coordinating, supervising, analyzing and reporting upon

financial debt instruments designed to track the performance of established capital

markets." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 46-52);

a promising brand information creating section to create promising brand information by

judging whether the each brand is in a good time to buy or sell based on the stock price

analysis information creating section ("During the life period of an OPALS the data

processing system of the present invention provides continuous monitoring of the trade

transactions of the stocks represented in the underlying basket of shares. The system

combines current trade information with historical data representing financial

characteristics of each stock in the basket to generate the current price of each stock at

any time." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 4, lines 23-30); and

Tull US 5,946,667 fails to teach an output section to output stock information containing

the stock price analysis information and the promising brand information, wherein the

stock price analysis information includes a candlestick-shaped tendency chart, the apparatus further comprising:

a line-drawing section to draw ~~a~~ an upward trend line based on the candlestick-shaped tendency chart of a brand judged to be in a good time to sell, among brands in the promising brand information created by the promising brand information creating section;

a judging section to judge whether the brand is in a sell-turn, based on the upward trend line drawn by the line-drawing section and on candlestick-shaped tendency chart data at the good time to sell the brand judged to be in the good time to sell; and

a sell-turn information notifying section to notify the user terminal of a judgment result given by the judging section, as sell-turn information.

Nison, Steve, Beyond Candlesticks: New Japanese Charting Techniques Revealed, John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York (1994) teaches "Using Exhibits 4.9(A) and (B), I show an example of how a bullish candle signal could be used as a buying opportunity on a pullback in bull trend." (Nison, p. 139);

and "The dashed line in Exhibit 4.9(B) represents the same trendline on the daily chart. We see how the bullish candle signal appeared during a selloff to an uptrend support line. This showed the concept that, in a bull trend, we look for corrections on which to buy with a bullish candle signal." (Nison pp 139-141); and (Exhibit 4.9(A) and 4.9(B) Nison p. 140)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the stock analysis apparatus of Tull US 5,946,667 the candlestick chart

analysis as taught by Nison since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old

elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same

function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized

that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per claim 9 (Currently amended) Tull US 5,946,667 teaches a stock trading support

system where a stock trading support apparatus to support stock trading is connected to

a user terminal through a communication network,

wherein the stock trading support apparatus comprises:

a stock price analysis information creating section to create stock price analysis

information by analyzing a stock price of each brand based on stock price information

("These and other objects of the present invention are realized in a specific embodiment

of a financial management system incorporating means for implementing, coordinating,

supervising, analyzing and reporting upon financial debt instruments designed to track

the performance of established capital markets." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 46-52);

a promising brand information creating section to create promising brand information by

judging whether the each brand is in a good time to buy or sell based on the stock price

analysis information created by the stock price analysis information creating section

("During the life period of an OPALS the data processing system of the present

invention provides continuous monitoring of the trade transactions of the stocks

represented in the underlying basket of shares. The system combines current trade

information with historical data representing financial characteristics of each stock in the

basket to generate the current price of each stock at any time." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 4,

lines 23-30);

a receiving section to receive from the user terminal a search criterion for searching for

promising brand information ("Modeling system 3 operates in accordance with a

mathematical programming optimization function which uses a set of user defined

constraints on the current financial reports of the stocks received from the capital

markets over communications network 9 and stored in data means 2." Tull US

5,946,667 col. 8, lines 6-11);

a promising brand information search section to search for promising brand information

relevant to the search criterion received by the receiving section ("The basket of shares

underlying the debt instrument of the present invention is selected through a

mathematical programming function which uses input to forecast of economic and

financial variables, risk allocation factors and data about individual stocks in the

market.." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 63-67); and

a transmitting section to transmit to the user terminal the promising brand information

retrieved by the promising brand information search section ("If the average beta for the

basket of shares is greater than unity, the programming function operated by modeling

means 4 will review the portfolio and add or substitute stocks with lower beta factors to

bring the average to or less than about 1. This selection of substitute stocks can be

made by an operator using the optimization software to select the shares to be deleted

from or added to the composite of basket of shares to adjust the tracking tolerance." Tull

US 5,946,667 col. 7, lines 41-49), and

the user terminal comprises: an input section to input the search criterion ("Modeling system 3 operates in accordance with a mathematical programming optimization function which uses a set of user defined constraints on the current financial reports of the stocks received from the capital markets over communications network 9 and stored in data means 2. Other constraints include the level of certainty regarding future events and the predicted future values of economic variables. Such constraints are typically defined by human experts and are used by the risk evaluation means 6." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 8, lines 6-15);

a communication section to transmit, to the stock trading support apparatus, the search criterion inputted through the input section, and receive the promising brand information transmitted by the transmitting section ("Additionally, all trade transactions and other information concerning the basket of stock shares underlying the OPALS are communicated on-line to desktop terminals 17 of the operators of the financial management structure 8." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 8, lines 40-44).

Tull US 5,946,667 fails to teach an output section to output the promising brand information received by the communication section, wherein the stock price analysis information includes a candlestick-shaped tendency chart, the apparatus further comprising:

a line-drawing section to draw a downward trend line based on the candlestick-shaped tendency chart of a brand judged to be in a good time to buy, among brands in the promising brand information created by the promising brand information creating section;

a judging section to judge whether the brand is in a buy-turn, based on the downward

trend line drawn by the line-drawing section and on candlestick-shaped tendency chart

data at the good time to buy the brand judged to be in the good time to buy; and

a buy-turn information notifying section to notify the user terminal of a judgment result

given by the judging section, as buy-turn information.

Nison, Steve, Beyond Candlesticks: New Japanese Charting Techniques Revealed,

 John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York (1994) teaches "Based on the fact that the

market is under the moving average, the trend is down. In such an environment, bearish

candle signals should be used to cover shorts. For traders who are more risk oriented

and may want to buy in a bear market, use a short term resistance area as a target"

(Nison, p. 141);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to include in the stock analysis apparatus of Tull US 5,946,667 the candlestick chart

analysis as taught by Nison since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old

elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same

function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized

that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per claim 10 (New) A stock trading support system where a stock trading support

apparatus to support stock trading is connected to a user terminal through a

communication network, wherein the stock trading support apparatus comprises:

a stock price analysis information creating section to create stock price analysis information by analyzing a stock price of each brand based in stock price information ("These and other objects of the present invention are realized in a specific embodiment of a financial management system incorporating means for implementing, coordinating, supervising, analyzing and reporting upon financial debt instruments designed to track the performance of established capital markets." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 46-52); a promising brand information creating section to create promising brand information by judging whether the each brand is in a good time to buy or sell based on the stock price analysis information created by the stock price analysis information creating section ("During the life period of an OPALS the data processing system of the present invention provides continuous monitoring of the trade transactions of the stocks represented in the underlying basket of shares. The system combines current trade information with historical data representing financial characteristics of each stock in the basket to generate the current price of each stock at any time." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 4, lines 23-30);

a receiving section to receive from the user terminal a search criterion for searching for promising brand information ("Modeling system 3 operates in accordance with a mathematical programming optimization function which uses a set of user defined constraints on the current financial reports of the stocks received from the capital markets over communications network 9 and stored in data means 2.." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 8, lines 6-11);

a promising brand information search section to search for promising brand information relevant to the search criterion received by the receiving section ("The basket of shares underlying the debt instrument of the present invention is selected through a mathematical programming function which uses input to forecast of economic and financial variables, risk allocation factors and data about individual stocks in the market.." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 63-67).

a transmitting section to transmit to the user terminal the promising brand information retrieved by the promising brand information search section, and the user terminal comprises:

an input section to input the search criterion ("Modeling system 3 operates in accordance with a mathematical programming optimization function which uses a set of user defined constraints on the current financial reports of the stocks received from the capital markets over communications network 9 and stored in data means 2. Other constraints include the level of certainty regarding future events and the predicted future values of economic variables. Such constraints are typically defined by human experts and are used by the risk evaluation means 6." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 8, lines 6-15);

Tull US 5,946,667 fails to teach a communication section to transmit, to the stock trading support apparatus, the search criterion inputted through the input section, and receive the promising brand information transmitted by the transmitting section, and an output section to output the promising brand information received by the communication section, wherein the stock price analysis information includes a candlestick-shaped tendency chart, the apparatus further comprising:

a line-drawing section to draw an upward trend line based on the candlestick-shaped

tendency chart of a brand judged to be in a good time to sell, among brands in the

promising brand information created by the promising brand information creating

section;

a judging section to judge whether the brand is in a sell-turn, based on the upward trend

line drawn by the line-drawing section and on candlestick-shaped tendency chart data

at the good time to sell the brand judged to be in the good time to sell; and

a sell-turn information notifying section to notify the user terminal of a judgment result

given by judging section, as sell-turn information.

Nison, Steve, Beyond Candlesticks: New Japanese Charting Techniques Revealed,

John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York (1994) teaches "Using Exhibits 4.9(A) and

(B), I show an example of how a bullish candle signal could be used as a buying

opportunity on a pullback in bull trend." (Nison, p. 139);

and "The dashed line in Exhibit 4.9(B) represents the same trendline on the daily chart.

We see how the bullish candle signal appeared during a selloff to an uptrend support

line. This showed the concept that, in a bull trend, we look for corrections on which to

buy with a bullish candle signal." (Nison pp 139-141); and (Exhibit 4.9(A) and 4.9(B)

Nison p. 140)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to include in the stock analysis apparatus of Tull US 5,946,667 the candlestick chart

analysis as taught by Nison since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old

elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same

function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized

that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per claim 11 (New), Tull US 5,946,667 further teaches a stock trading support

apparatus as claimed in claim 7 or 8, which is connectable to a user terminal through a

communication network, and further comprises a stock information transmitting section

to transmit the stock information to the user terminal device. ("Additionally, all trade

transactions and other information concerning the basket of stock shares underlying the

OPALS are communicated on-line to desktop terminals 17 of the operators of the

financial management structure 8. Terminals 17 further receive information about the

current price of all OPALS which are administered by the management structure 8." Tull

US 5,946,667 col. 8, lines 40-46)

As per claim 12 (New), Tull US 5,946,667 further teaches a stock trading support

apparatus as claimed in claim 11, further comprising:

a receiving section to receive from the user terminal a search criterion for searching for

promising brand information ("Modeling system 3 operates in accordance with a

mathematical programming optimization function which uses a set of user defined

constraints on the current financial reports of the stocks received from the capital

markets over communications network 9 and stored in data means 2." Tull US

5,946,667 col. 8, lines 6-11);

a promising brand information search section to search for promising brand information relevant to the search criterion received by the receiving section ("The basket of shares underlying the debt instrument of the present invention is selected through a mathematical programming function which uses input to forecast of economic and financial variables, risk allocation factors and data about individual stocks in the market.." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, lines 63-67); and

a transmitting section to transmit to the user terminal the promising brand information retrieved by the promising brand information search section. ("Relevant information for a basket of shares appears on the terminals 17 in a format illustrated in FIG. 7. The user may actually overwrite these values by typing over them and, using an update command typed from the terminal, may send the newly corrected values to the processor 60 for recalculation." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 15, lines 49-54)

As per claim 13 (New) Tull US 5,946,667 further teaches a stock trading support apparatus as claimed in claim 12, wherein the search criterion includes at least one of a stock type, a buy-timing or a sell-timing of a brand, a price bracket, a peak price zone or a bottom price zone of a stock price, a high price zone or a low price zone of a stock price, and a scale. ("The basket of shares underlying the debt instrument of the present invention is selected through a mathematical programming function which uses input to forecast of economic and financial variables, risk allocation factors and data about individual stocks in the market. The programming function then suggests a basket of stock shares which are optimally selected to track the investment return of the capital

market over a predetermined period of time. Thus, the present invention provides investors with a convenient, cost-effective and mathematically rigorous means of reducing the level of uncertainty about their investment return. Tull US 5,946,667 col. 3, line 63-col. 4 line 7)

As per claim 14 (New) The stock trading support apparatus as claimed in claim 11, further comprising:

a registration section to register a search criterion for searching for promising brand information, which is transmitted from the user terminal ("Modeling system 3 operates in accordance with a mathematical programming optimization function which uses a set of user defined constraints on the current financial reports of the stocks received from the capital markets over communications network 9 and stored in data means 2." Tull US 5,946,667 col. 8, lines 6-11);

a search section to periodically search whether there is promising brand information relevant to the search criterion registered by the registration section ("The data processing system receives input from the capital market and periodically evaluates the performance of the financial debt instrument, reporting its price to customers." Tull US 5,946,667 abstract); and

a notifying section to notify, when promising brand information relevant to the search criterion is retrieved by the search section, the retrieved promising brand information to the user terminal. ("A data processing system for administering a financial debt instrument which is traded as a listed security and which provides, within a

predetermined limited period of time, a return commensurate with an established capital

market, the system comprising: computer means for selecting one or more securities

the return performance of which is representative of a valuation of the capital market

over the limited period of time; means for creating a financial debt instrument as a

basket of shares of said one or more selected securities, wherein the price of the debt

instrument is based upon the value of the underlying basket of shares; data entry

means for receiving trade information on each of said one or more selected securities in

the capital market; data processing means responsive to the information from the data

entry means for determining a price for the debt instrument so as to reflect the current

aggregate value of the basket of shares and income and expenses associated

therewith; and output means for communicating said price to users. Tull US 5,946,667

claim 1)

As per claim 15 (New) Tull US 5,946,667 teaches a stock trading support apparatus as

claimed in claim 7 or 8.

Tull US 5,946,667 fails to teach that the stock price analysis information includes a key-

shaped tendency chart.

Nison, Steve, Beyond Candlesticks: New Japanese Charting Techniques Revealed,

 John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York (1994) teaches "Using percentage kagi charts

is not as common as the fixed price kagi in Japan. This is because many Japanese

traders prefer to draw the kagi charts by hand. However, with computer software now

available for kagi charting (see the EQIS, MetaStock software information at the end of

this book), traders can now easily use percentage turnarounds." (Nison p. 220)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to include in the stock analysis apparatus of Tull US 5,946,667 the candlestick chart

analysis as taught by Nison since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old

elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same

function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized

that the results of the combination were predictable.

As per claim 16 (New) Tull US 5,946,667 teaches a stock trading support apparatus as

claimed in claim 15.

 Tull US 5,946,667 fails to explicitly teach that by operating an input unit of the user

terminal, the trend line necessary for selecting a brand is drawn on the chart, and when

a cursor is positioned at an arbitrary part of the key-shaped tendency chart or the

candlestick-shaped tendency chart by using the input unit, a date and a stock price are

displayed.

Examiner takes official notice that the use of a cursor on a point of a generated graph to

display the data for that point is old and well know in the computer graphic arts (see e.g.

Jacobson, Step by Step Microsoft Excel 97 Advanced Topics, pp.204, "Creating and

Formatting Charts" Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1997)

Conclusion

The following is prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Wagner, G.S., Matheny, B.L., <u>Trading Applications of Japanese Candlestick Charting</u>, Wiley Finance, NY, NY (1994) teaches combined candlestick charting methods and goes a step beyond existing literature to discuss practical applications of this technique and recommended strategies, integrates candlestick charts with Western technical indicators and trading methods such as stochastics, Elliott Wave, moving averages and oscillators and features a significant treatment of computer analysis of candlesticks.

Morris, G.L., <u>Candlestick Charting Explained: Timeless Techniques for Trading Stocks and Futures</u>, McGraw-Hill; 2nd edition (1995) teaches candlestick charts used to identify and anticipate price patterns in the financial and commodity markets. A comprehensive and authoritative overview, describes how to combine candlestick charts with other technical tools to identify profitable trades. Specific topics include candlestick charts versus bar charts, philosophy of candlestick pattern recognition, reversal and continuation pattern recognition, reversal and continuation patterns using candlesticks & trading with candlesticks.

Sime (US 5,961,598) teaches a system for Internet gateway performance charting includes an internal network having one or more servers interconnecting a plurality of computing devices. The system also includes an Internet gateway coupled to the internal network and to the public Internet. The Internet gateway provides connectivity between the internal network and the public Internet. The Internet gateway also executes an application that gathers statistics on the performance of the Internet gateway and prepares a file storing statistics information. The system includes a designated server of the internal network that executes an application that periodically receives the file from the Internet gateway, processes the file, recovers the statistics information, and populates a database with statistics data. The system further includes a computing device of the plurality of computing devices that executes an application that obtains statistics data from the database and displays selected performance charts based upon that statistical data such that a user of the computing device can view performance charts of the Internet gateway.

Moyer (US 6,211,873 B1) teaches an apparatus and method for displaying dynamic electronic data are provided for a computer-based display system. The apparatus includes a display, a frame within the display for displaying the data and a measure along a first frame axis for indicating a value of the displayed data. Entity display areas, each containing one entity defined by five data points, are displayed within the frame in non-overlapping, fixed positions along a second frame axis. The five data points include: a current data point, represented by a marker and indicting a current value of

the entity in the display, first and second end data points of a first data range relating to

the entity, represented by a first range marker, and first and second end data points of a

second data range relating to the entity, represented by a second range marker. A label

associated with the entities is also displayed in a fixed position with respect to the entity

display areas. In one method of the invention, the dynamic data is displayed in

sequential frames wherein the current marker and first and second range markers move

dynamically within the entity display area to reflect the changing data related to each

entity.

Barr (US 5,761,442) teaches a data processing system and method for selecting

securities and constructing an investment portfolio is based on a set of artificial neural

networks which are designed to model and track the performance of each security in a

given capital market and output a parameter which is related to the expected risk

adjusted return for the security. Each artificial neural network is trained using a number

of fundamental and price and volume history input parameters about the security and

the underlying index. The system combines the expected return/appreciation potential

data for each security via an optimization process to construct an investment portfolio

which satisfies predetermined aggregate statistics. The data processing system

receives input from the capital market and periodically evaluates the performance of the

investment portfolio, rebalancing it whenever necessary to correct performance

degradations.

Funabashi (US 5,175,797) teaches a method and apparatus of a learning type decision support system are provided for improved acquisition of a priori knowledge from the system object and expression of non-linear structures in the object. The system is comprised of a learning module and an executing module for outputting advice and process manipulate command values to system users by receiving input data comprising on-line data and file data. The learning module comprises a symbolized dictionary unit for generating a symbolized dictionary for giving a symbolic name in accordance with a pattern comprised of a combination of the values of the input data by giving examples of a pair of the pattern and the symbolic name, a preprocessing unit for transforming at least a portion of the input data into the symbolic name with reference to the symbolic dictionary generated; and, a model generating unit for determining an unknown parameter contained in a predetermined skeleton model to transform the preprocessed results into desired advice and manipulation command values. The executing module arithmetically processes the input data to output the advice and the manipulation command values by using the symbolized dictionary generated by the learning module and the generated model.

Barber (US 5,745,383) teaches a method and apparatus for predicting whether a specified threshold is likely to be exceeded for a specified predictor, based on preexisting information about related predictors and associated outcomes. If each predictor vector has n components, and the value of the outcome associated with m such predictor vectors is known, then the present invention shows how to guess the

outcome associated with another predictor vector in fewer computational steps and more accurately than any previously known method. The invention is of great use in any situation where it is useful to be able to decide between two alternatives. More generally, the invention can be applied to problems where whether to adopt one alternative or the other depends on the value of a threshold.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald C. Vizvary whose telephone number is 571-270-3268. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ella Colbert can be reached on 571-272-6741. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-270-4268.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.   For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

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Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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